



MANNA FROM US



# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN





# UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden



# MILITARY GOVERNMENT



## WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U. S.  
CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U. S. ARMY

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Post Exchange Rations for Prisoners of War . . . . .	AES 331.3 13 July 1946, USFET
Water Designators . . . . .	AG 370.5 GCT-AGO 26 July 1946, USFET
Applicant Fingerprint Cards . . . . .	AG 200.2 AGO 27 July 1946, USFET
Conversion of Heating Plants from Oil to Coal . . . . .	AG 674 ENG-AGO 30 July 1946, USFET
Demilitarization of Captured Toxic Ammunition . . . . .	AG 471 CWS-ACO 30 July 1946, USFET
Plan for Reporting Status of Personnel by Separation Criteria . . . . .	AG 201.1 GAP-AGP 31 July 1946, USFET
Payment of Blood Donors . . . . .	AG 742 MCH-AGO 31 July 1946, USFET
Logistical Support for World's Alliance and International YMCA. . . . .	AG 400 GDS-AGO 31 July 1946, USFET
Rental of Equipment . . . . .	AG 475 GDS-AGO 2 August 1946, USFET
Monthly Statistical Report on Administration of Military Justice . . . . .	AG 250.4 JAG-AGQ 2 August 1946, USFET
Processing and Payment of Procurements, and Damage Claims Against the US Arising in Germany . . . . .	AG 120 (LD) 6 August 1946, OMGUS
Representation of Foreign Interests . . . . .	AG 014.12 (DP) 12 August 1946, OMGUS
Table of Clothing and Equipment Allowance for the European Theater . . . . .	Circular No. 113 10 August 1946, USFET
Survey of Unauthorized Publishing Activities . . . . .	AG 461 (IC) 19 August 1946, OMGUS

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the **Weekly Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.





Photo by Bowlds, PRO, OMGUS

**MANNA FROM US** — The picture on this week's cover shows a three year-old girl sitting next to a carton of ten-in-one rations at the warehouse in Berlin-Steglitz where the first shipment of CARE packages to arrive in Berlin were distributed. For other pictures showing the distribution of these packages see "CARE Program" on page 16 of this issue.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Employee Relations was written by **Paul Lutzeier**, Chief of the Employee Relations Section, Personnel Division, OMGUS. Before his recent arrival in the theater, Mr. Lutzeier had been public relations director of the Detroit City Plans Commission and personnel director of a machine tool manufacturing concern in Detroit.

**Robert H. Ethridge** of the Road Branch, Transport Division, OMGUS, prepared the article "Highways of the US Zone." A former Army Captain, Mr. Ethridge served with the Transportation Corps in France, Belgium and Germany prior to joining OMGUS.

"Year After Victory" is a reprint of the "Letter from America," distributed by the Office of Political Affairs, OMGUS, on the first anniversary of V-J Day.

"Wehrmacht Lands" was written by **Major David L. Wickens** of the Food and Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS. Major Wickens served as Executive Officer of Bolling Field in Washington, D. C. before coming to the ETO in the spring of 1945.

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# HIGHWAYS OF

**T**he existing highway transport system of Germany has an estimated capacity of more than 2,000,000,000 kilometer-tons annually, which should be sufficient to serve the needs of the approved essential German economy. However, the transport capacity of the existing fleet of vehicles is approaching the highest point it can be expected to attain. Whether highway transport can long maintain its present capacity depends on the ability of German production to supply new vehicles, spare parts and tires in sufficient quantity to keep the present fleet rolling.

## PICTURE AT END OF WAR

The need for highway transport, always a vital factor in Germany's transportation system, became even greater in the months immediately following the end of the war. Rail and water transportation were handicapped by destruction of fixed routes but highway transportation was not so severely affected. With long distance traffic curtailed, the emphasis was on purely local hauling essential for economic survival. As a result the demand for local motor transport was even greater than normal and, in addition, highway transport had to fill in the gaps in the rail and water systems until destroyed tracks and navigation channels could be restored.

The situation on V-E Day was far from en-

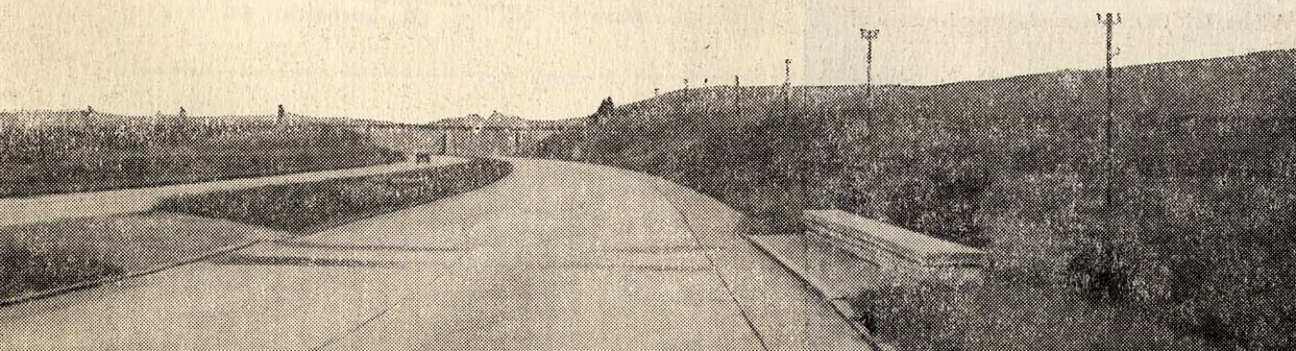
couraging for operation of the highway transport system was practically at a standstill. The German organization to direct, control and coordinate highway transport no longer existed. Most of the more than 100,000 trucks, buses and cars in the US Zone were inoperable. A large part had been confiscated by the Wehrmacht for its use in the closing days of the war and these were promptly impounded as captured enemy material. The same was true of stocks of spare parts and tires. Vehicles remaining in private hands were either mechanically unfit or could not be operated due to lack of fuel or tires. Many of the repair shops had been destroyed. Others were required for the maintenance of US vehicles.

## ACTION TAKEN BY MG

To meet the situation, Military Government established a Road Branch within its Transport Division and made it responsible for rehabilitation of the German highways and highway transport system in the US Zone. The first step was the establishment of an organization of MG and German authorities to supervise and control German highway transport. From the very outset Mili-

*(Below) A stretch of the autobahn between Munich and Stuttgart; (below right) a repaired bridge between Niederursel and Oberursel which was built by German contractors under the supervision of a US Army engineer battalion.*

*Signal Corps Photo*





# THE U S Z O N E

tary Government pursued the policy, with respect to highway transport, of placing complete responsibility for operations in the hands of the German authorities. As quickly as they could organize to assume this responsibility, German authorities were given complete freedom of action within a framework of MG policy.

German commercial highway transport had previously been controlled by two organizations. The Reichskraftwagen Betriebsverband controlled long distance trucking. Der Gueternahverkehr was the agency of greatest influence in the field of short distance traffic. Both were strongly influenced by the Nazi Government and their characteristics were such that their abolishment was required by MG policy. It then became necessary to authorize and direct the reorganization of German government authorities in the field of highways and highway transport.

## OUTLINE OF ORGANIZATION

As finally established, the organization consists of an office to deal with highway transport at Land, Regierungsbezirk and Kreis levels. The Land agency is known as the Bevollmaechtigt fuer den Nahverkehr (NBV). The Regierungsbezirk office is known as the Gruppenfahrbereitschaftsleiter, and

the Fahrbereitschaftsleiter (FBL) functions at Kreis level. Coordination of the NBV offices is effected at Zone level through the Laenderrat. Similar offices, known as Strassenbauamt, were established for highway maintenance.

## PRINCIPLES OF POLICY

The next step was to establish the general framework of basic policy within which the Germans would be permitted to rehabilitate the highway transport system. This was prescribed in MG Regulations, in which the fundamental principles are:

Highway transport is confined to short haul traffic that cannot be carried by water or rail.

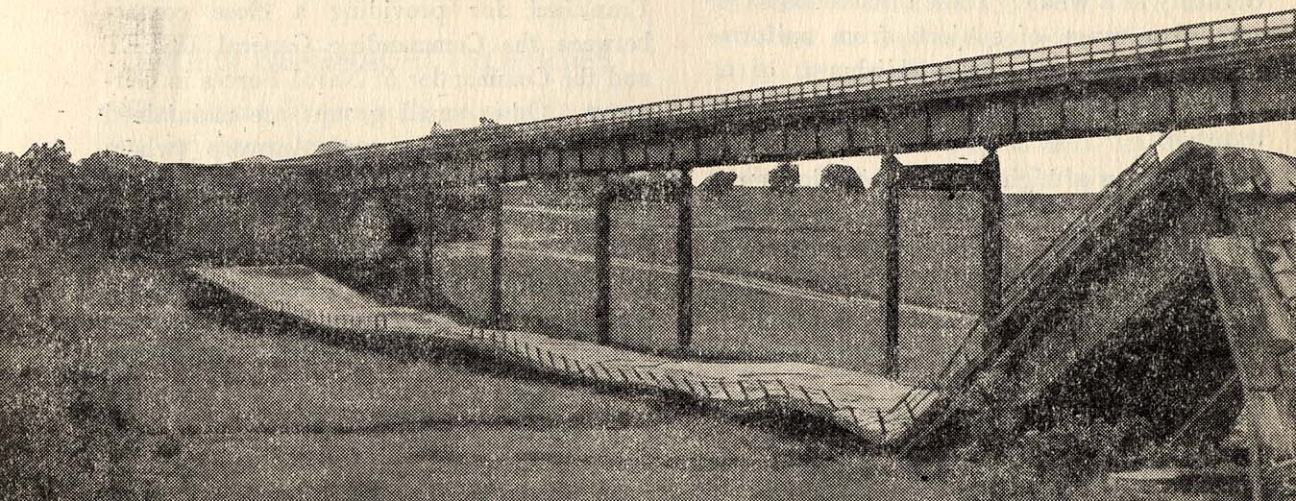
Rehabilitation in such a manner as to create any war potential is prohibited.

Denazification policies are strictly observed. Only operations necessary for the Occupation Forces and essential German economy are allowed.

Individual enterprise is encouraged and government monopoly in the operation of highway transport is prohibited.

Compulsory government-controlled trade groups are abolished.

The next important task was to insure that the German authorities actually got the





highway transport system back into operation. Arrangements were made for the return of captured and impounded equipment to the German economy. The German authorities could — and did — immediately set about getting their vehicles rolling again. As a general rule spare parts and tires were put back into normal dealer channels. Repair facilities were reopened. Unrepairable vehicles were salvaged to increase the stock of spare parts. To conserve fuel a program was undertaken to convert vehicles to the solid fuel, gas-generator type.

Despite these efforts, it appeared the German indigenous highway transport resources would fall short of meeting requirements. There was little prospect of any immediate indigenous production to relieve shortages. A major contribution to relieve this situation was the sale to the German economy of 12,500 vehicles from US military stocks. This allocation included types of vehicles from jeeps to 22-ton low-bed trailers.

### CONTROL SYSTEM INSTITUTED

To insure maximum utilization of highway transport and avoid wasteful operations, a strict system of control was instituted. All vehicle movements were controlled by the FBL. Maximum loading was obtained by consolidation of shipments. The increase in operable vehicles, plus strict control measures, resulted in a steady increase in tonnage transported by motor vehicle.

While supervising operations in the Zone, OMGUS was taking part in discussions with the other occupying powers with regard to highway transport policies to be adopted for Germany as a whole. These discussions have covered a range of subjects from uniform budget headings to the establishment of a central German agency to supervise highway transport.

Restoration of highways has been less successful than was rehabilitation of highway transport. On VE-day the highways in Germany were in fair condition. The most severe war damage occurred in the destruction of bridges but many of the destroyed bridges

were replaced with temporary structures or detours. Road surfaces suffered little damage as a result of hostilities, but the effect of inadequate maintenance during 1944 and 1945 was beginning to show.

### DETERIORATION OF ROAD NET

Restoration of destroyed bridges has progressed at a good pace. However, the road surfaces of the highway net have deteriorated rapidly. The sole reason is the critical shortage of materials, in particular tar and asphalt. The indigenous production in the US Zone is negligible and imports from other zones have been far short of the 50,000 to 75,000-ton annual requirement for the US Zone. As a result German authorities have been unable to perform adequate highway maintenance.

The long-range MG plan contemplates one additional step to establish a "level of economy" for highways and highway transport. That level of economy must be consistent with the general level of economy for Germany. Once it is adopted it will prescribe the maximum level to which highway transport may build and will free the Germans to accelerate their activities toward that goal.

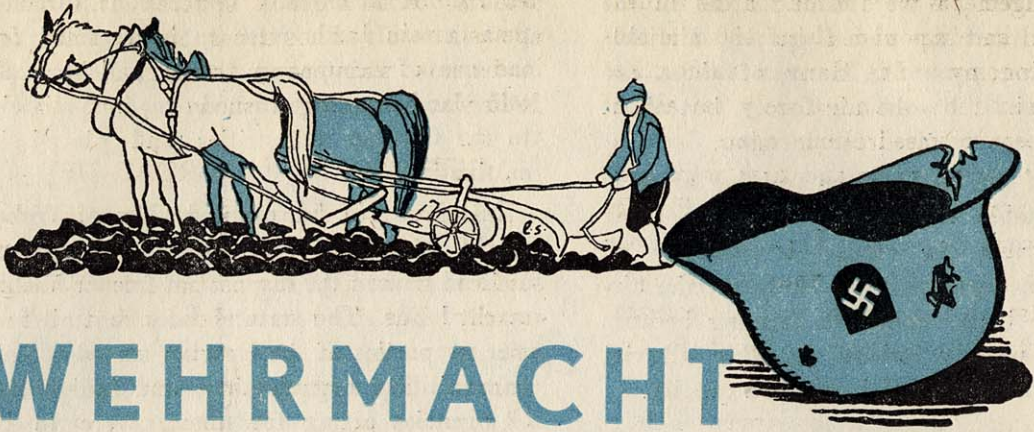
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## Corrigendum

In "The Navy's Job in Occupation" in issue No. 55 of 19 August 1946, part of one paragraph was omitted from the published article. The next-to-last paragraph, as originally written, should have read:

Besides their main force in the Enclave, the Navy maintains a small liaison group in Frankfurt for providing a close contact between the Commanding General USFET and the Commander of Naval Forces in Germany. Other small groups are maintained in Paris, Le Havre and Antwerp (where formerly large detachments had been stationed) for the purpose of handling any Navy matters which might arise. A liaison office is also maintained in Vienna for close contact between the Army in Austria and the Navy.





# WEHRMACHT LANDS

**V**ast areas of land throughout Germany, especially in the US Zone, were used during the Nazi regime for war purposes. These lands, covering a total of about 2,500,000 acres and comprising almost three percent of all land in pre-war Germany, were known as "Wehrmacht lands," for they had been converted into training grounds, drill fields, camps, airfields and maneuver areas for the development of Germany's war machine.

During the past year, it has been the endeavor of the Food and Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, to get much of these lands, which are suitable for agricultural purposes and not needed for purposes of the occupation, back into productive uses. It has been estimated that about 60 per cent of the so-called "Wehrmacht lands," particularly the airports, are tillable and suitable for production of crops.

## LARGEST WEHRMACHT PROPERTIES

The largest Wehrmacht properties were four maneuver areas in Bavaria: Grafenwoehr, north of Amberg; Hohenfels, south of Amberg; Hammelburg, and Wildflecken, northeast of Bad Kissingen and extending into Greater Hesse. Hohenfels is now in use as an artillery range, but is also used for farms and pastures. On days when the ar-

tillery is not firing the farmers may work their crops and graze their cattle. However, on days when the artillery is active in the area, a large balloon is hoisted from one of the highest hills so that the farmers can see the warning and stay away. Wildflecken and Hammelburg are used as training areas for occupation troops.

## PLAN FOR GRAFENWOEHR

Grafenwoehr, the largest of the Wehrmacht lands in the US Zone with about 63,000 acres, typifies MG plans for the former training areas. About a third of the area is covered with woods and the remainder is good farm land. In World War I, 25,000 acres of the Grafenwoehr area was used by the German Army. The Nazis, during their expansion program, took over additional land, including small villages. All these towns became ghost towns. Persons who had lived there for years were forced to desert the area and move to other places. After World War II, immediate efforts were made by German farmers to put this land under cultivation so that crops could be harvested in the fall. Certain areas were retained by the occupation forces while the remainder was turned over to German authorities. An important task at Grafenwoehr is the locating of records of the former inhabitants and the descriptions of their



land.

In addition to the training areas in the US Zone, there are also about 150 airfields and landing grounds. Many of these are being retained by the air forces, but about 90 have been released for farming.

Most of the land on the training areas is more suitable for grazing than for tilled crops because the ground is generally of poor or medium quality. However, the airfields are better suited to farming because they are usually located on flat alluvial ground where the soil is of good quality.

## EXPANSION OF ARMY HOLDINGS

The greatest expansion of Wehrmacht lands began in 1935 when the Reich passed a law providing for the acquisition of land for the German Army. The methods used in securing desired lands were typical of those used by the Nazis. After the Wehrmacht or the Luftwaffe decided which grounds it wanted, the owner was offered a generous price. If he accepted, he was paid the agreed price and provision was made for him and his family to settle on another farm or in a nearby city.

However, if the owner did not care to move from his property, the Nazis used such methods as were necessary to accomplish their purpose. An example of such procedure was in two villages on the Hammelburg area in northern Bavaria. These villagers did not wish to leave their comfortable homes so the Nazis proceeded to remove the roofs from all of the buildings and made the houses uninhabitable. Then, after the people had moved from the area, the sites were incorporated into the training grounds.

## PLACING IDLE LAND IN USE

One of the first actions of MG after V-E Day was to place all idle land in the US Zone in productive use. MG detachments ordered the mayors and officials of the local areas to see that the order was carried out. By this prompt action much of the Wehrmacht property was yielding produce only

a few months after the occupation began. In August 1945, MG instructions directed that certain lands were to be retained for the use of occupation troops and that all other land was to be turned over immediately to the German authorities and placed in cultivation.

MG Law No. 54, entitled "Use of Wehrmacht Property," was issued 27 August 1945 to govern the disposal of former Wehrmacht lands. The statute states that all former properties of the German armed forces, para-military organizations and individuals or agencies acting for them, were to be turned over to the German government of the Land in which they were located. The Land government in turn was responsible to MG for seeing that all such land was put to productive use. Agricultural properties were to be leased for short terms under prevailing conditions of the area, and properties not suitable for agricultural purposes were to be retained under control of MG until released. In addition, a detailed description of each piece of property was required.

## SEPARATE FUND FOR INCOME

In a directive issued last December supplementing Law No. 54, the Land governments were required to outline plans for the eventual disposition of the Wehrmacht properties. A further provision is that all income from the lands is to be retained in a separate fund, to be used as approved or directed by MG. MG has since specified that these funds shall be used for the purpose of strengthening democracy and promoting self-government and has asked the local German governments for suggestions in this matter.

The over-all policy at the present time is to turn over all available Wehrmacht lands to the German authorities as soon as conditions permit. Plans for the future disposition of these demilitarized installations involve first, giving its custody to the decentralized Land Governments, and secondly insisting it be used for peaceful purposes.





# EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

(Above) Mary L. Larmore of the OMGUS Employee Relations staff listens to the problem of a civilian employee.

Photo by PRO, OMGUS

**Can I get married to my girl in Albany, New York, by telephone?**

**The girls in my billet like to keep the phonograph going while I try to read or relax. Can't I get a billet with girls who have the same tastes as I have?**

**I have an insurance problem . . . . .**

These are a few of the varied questions which the Employee Relations Section must answer in the course of the work day.

Counseling done by Personnel Division experts aims to help the employee who has individual problems pertaining to his personal well-being or to his employment.

When an OMGUS employee is perplexed by a predicament which he cannot handle by himself he knows he can get help through this "trouble-shooting" agency of the Personnel Division.

Although employees are encouraged to take immediate job problems to their supervisors or divisional personnel officers, many questions arise which need the help of trained counseling specialists.

Employee Relations counselors can also turn an understanding ear to certain difficulties which employees cannot discuss with their supervisor, such as trouble with other employees, some kinds of job complaints, and unsatisfactory relationship with the supervisor.

Recently a highly competent stenographer complained that her supervisor not only failed to give her any dictation, but demanded that she go on personal shopping trips for him.

As it would have been difficult to take her complaint through normal channels, her case was given to the Employee Relations Section.



The problem was solved to her satisfaction by a reassignment to a division where her shorthand skills were needed and appreciated.

Sympathetic counselors, provided to assist employees and thereby help the supervisors maintain a stable, efficient working force, are usually in possession of information and knowledge which they can bring to bear on the solution of the problem.

When shifts in personnel occur due to persons completing their contracts, the employee relations staff often helps division personnel officers in the difficult task of reassigning persons within the organizational pattern.

As others prepare to return to the States they are given exit interviews. Through these confidential discussions, the employee relations interviewer usually obtains a more frank and accurate picture of OMGUS conditions than he would through other means. They usually "let their hair down" and feel free to point out grievances and points of friction.

Almost all employees are sincerely helpful and hope to aid in improving the OMGUS organization while a few obviously take this opportunity to "take a last crack" at someone with whom they have failed to get along.

### ENTRANCE INTERVIEW

Another point of contact the counselors have with OMGUS workers is the entrance interview which is given when the employee arrives in the theater. Guides, booklets and general orientation information are provided and the newcomer is encouraged to ask questions and to volunteer information about difficulties he encountered in transit.

By these interviews data has been assembled which has helped to expedite the procurement and travel of new employees during the past few weeks.

Through the entire span of births, marriage and death the counselor finds opportunities to be of service.

During the past months hospital arrangements have been made for expectant mothers and some have been given preferential treat-

ment on State-bound ships or planes to enable them to have their blessed events in their own home towns.

In making marriage arrangements the counselor must see that the ceremony conforms with the laws of the native states of the participants and that the civil laws of Germany are observed. The usual church ceremony with its music and flowers are merely the public manifestation of the work done by a cooperative employee relations counselor.

### AIDS INJURED EMPLOYEES

When an employee is injured or killed in the course of his duties, the employee relations staff processes the compensation papers. In cases where a death in an employee's family back home necessitates his immediate return to the United States, the counselor recommends his permanent or temporary release from duty and assists him in obtaining the fastest possible transportation to his home.

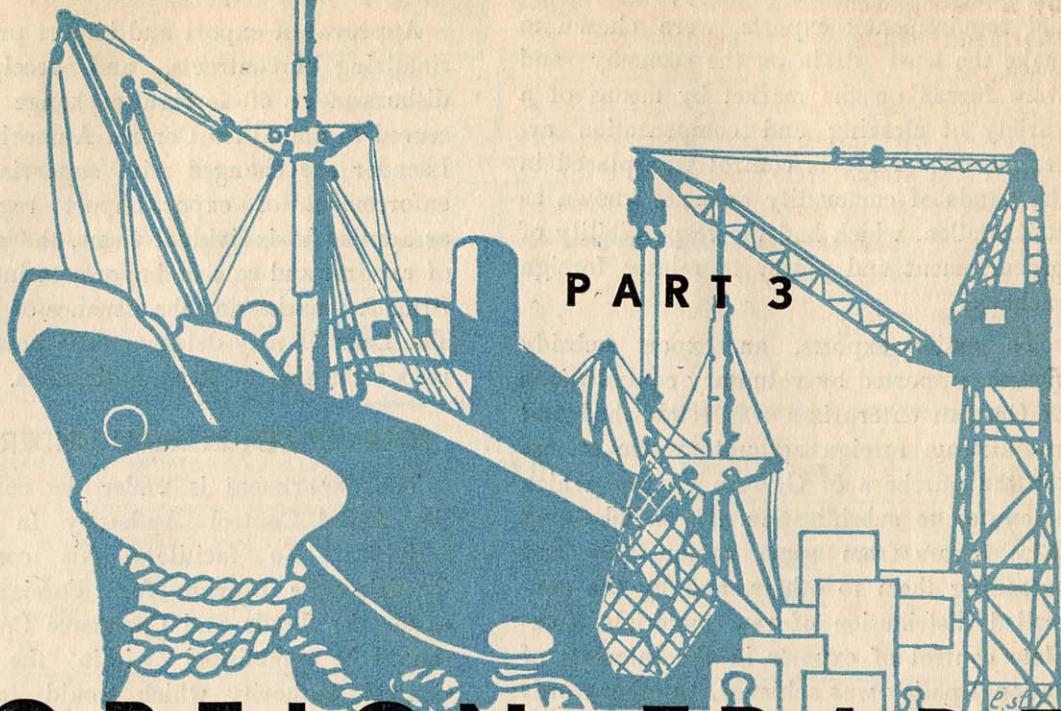
In OMGUS the employee counselor is charged with the responsibility of performing the following functions:

1. Assists in interpreting management policies and practices for employees and in turn reflects to OMGUS officials the reactions of OMGUS employees to these policies and practices.
2. Assists the worker in orienting himself to his work and to his associates.
3. Assists the employee in working out satisfactory living and social arrangements.
4. Observes attitudes and reactions of the employee which prevent him from doing his best work, and helps him to develop better conduct and attitudes on the job.
5. Identifies problems of individual employees which need special attention and refers them to proper agencies.
6. Discovers conditions within the work situation which may prevent the employee from doing his best and recommends changes and improvements.
7. Helps supervisors in building cooper-

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# CENTRAL GERMAN AGENCIES



## FOREIGN TRADE

**T**he general functions of the Central German Administrative Department for Foreign Trade are to provide such central powers and control and such over all coordination in matters of foreign trade as the Allied Control Authority may assign to it in accordance with the objectives of Military Government and the Berlin Protocol. In the initial stage its functions will be predominantly of an advisory character, but as close supervision and direction by the Allied Control Authority are reduced, its executive functions will increase. So far as possible its activities will be limited to planning and programming while the actual execution of the program will be left to the Land and Provincial governments. The department will nevertheless be responsible for execution and will therefore have supervisory jurisdiction.

Under the German Empire before 1918, foreign trade was limited only by tariff acts and trade agreements negotiated by the Foreign Office. No central Reich Ministry

for economic affairs existed in the empire.

The Weimar Republic established a Reich Ministry of Economics which was responsible for commercial policy but played a secondary role in international trade agreements. Although the cabinet of the Weimar Republic had certain broad powers to amend or establish tariff rates, changes had to be approved by the Reichstag. Under the constitution the Reichspräsident had wide emergency powers subject to veto of the Reichstag. In 1931 and 1932 these powers were invoked to change tariff rates, to restrict imports and to establish official control of foreign trade.

### POLICY OF NAZI REGIME

The Nazi regime built its policy upon these emergency powers. Unorthodox trade devices initiated under the Weimar Republic were further developed to manipulate every aspect of foreign trade as an instrument of



preparation for war. Imports were centrally controlled as to amount and type for essential requirements; exports were chosen to make the least drain on the economy and were forced on the market by means of a variety of clearing and compensation arrangements. Imports control was placed in the hands of commodity agencies known as Reichstellen, which had the responsibility of procurement and power to release foreign exchange.

To assist exports, an export subsidy system supported by voluntary contributions of German enterprises was established and an intricate foreign account system set up for the purchase of German exports which amounted to subsidization. By withholding these favors from some commodities and extending them to others, and by the controlled distribution of raw materials, complete control of exports in the interests of national policy was achieved. In other words there was complete regimentation, which finally came to have its organization and center in the Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Economics and a network of regional agencies.

### PROPOSED FUNCTIONS

It is now proposed that the Department shall be organized to undertake the following activities: It is to be an information agency on economic conditions in Germany pertinent to exports and imports for Germany as a whole and on foreign export and sources of supply for imports. It is to advise the Allied Control Authority on export-import programs for Germany as a whole, submit suggestions on means by which achievement of Allied occupation objectives in the foreign field can be accelerated, and make suggestions on export-import matters to the Land and Provincial governments in spheres reserved to their executive authority. It will have operating functions to maximize exports; screen exports and imports; establish licensing, procedural and accounting systems; arrange collection, storage, transportation and distribution, and

maintain liaison with other central departments in their respective fields.

Approval of export and import programs, finalizing of contracts, and receipt and disbursement of foreign exchange are reserved to the Allied Control Authority. The Laender are changed with supervision and enforcement of export-import regulations as applied to individual firms, the purchase of exports and sale of imports to individual firms for marks, and the issuance of licenses. The Laender may delegate their powers and responsibilities to local authorities.

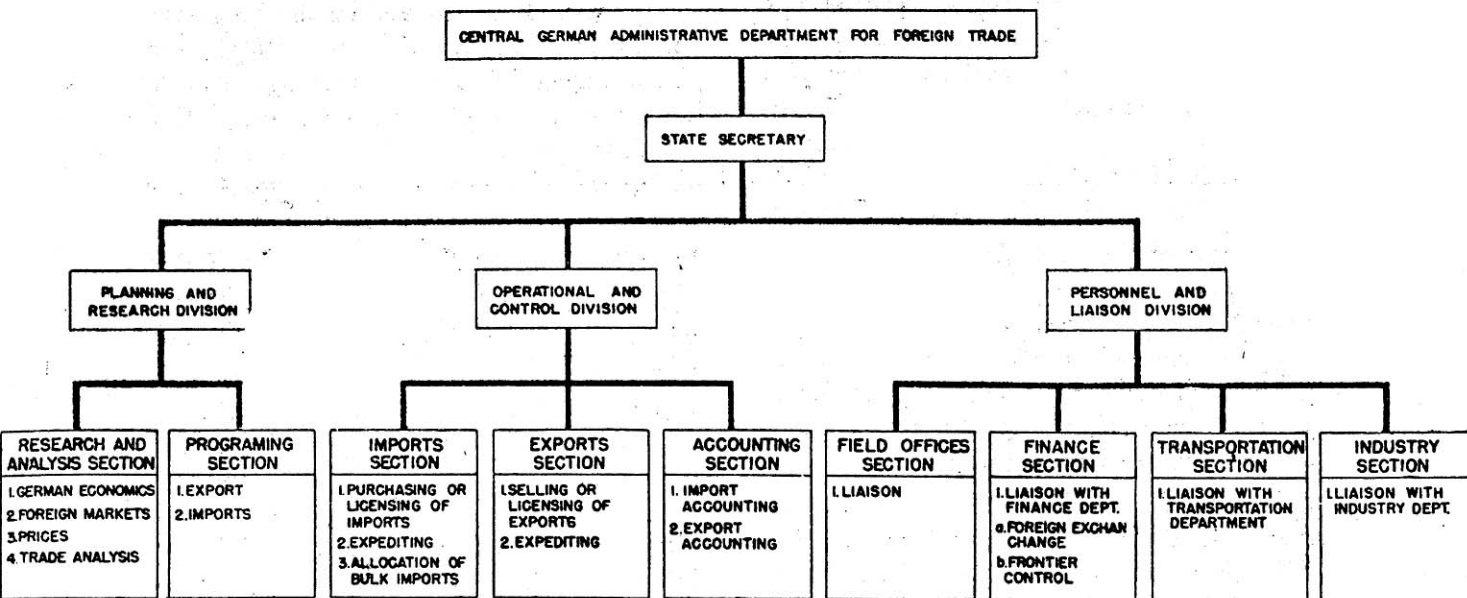
### FOUR-POWER BUREAU UNDER ACA

The department is under the control of the Allied Control Authority in all its activities. To facilitate this control a Quadripartite Bureau for Foreign Trade under the Trade and Commerce Committee should be established within the Allied Control Authority which would take the place of the Import-Export Subcommittee of the Trade and Commerce Committee and should be charged with the full responsibility for the supervision of the German Central Agency. The bureau should be given definite executive powers within established policies so that supervision of the operations of the German Central Agency could be efficiently carried out, and the bureau should be authorized to coordinate directly with other sections of the Allied Control Authority with respect to matters directly relating to foreign trade, such as industry and food and agriculture.

The relationship between the German Central Agency and Allied Control Council will gradually change. During the initial stage of organization and staffing, specific and detailed supervision and direction by the Allied Bureau of the Control Council will be necessary. During a second stage the Trade Department will have to secure the assent of the Allied Control Council in all major policy questions and all functions assigned to it by the Allied Control Council will be reviewed at regular intervals. During the final stage, controls may be limited to a



# CENTRAL GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT FOREIGN TRADE



broad review of policy matters. It is assumed that the authority to authorize contracts, to review prices, and to review licensing will not be assigned for some time to the Central German Department. Meanwhile the Allied Export-Import Bureau would perform them. Routine matters which fall within the frame of delegated powers will be reported to the Allied Bureau at certain stated intervals. The Allied Bureau will, in turn, decide most other issues brought to it by the German Central Agency. Only matters of highest policy nature will be referred by the Allied Bureau to the Control Council through the Coordinating Committee for specific decision.

## HEADED BY STATE SECRETARY

The German Central Administrative Department for Export and Import will be headed by a State Secretary who will be responsible to the Allied Control Authority and participate in the Council of State Secretaries, if such be permitted. He will be responsible for the activities of his Department, and activities of the Laender and Provincial governments over which he may be granted executive authority. Under the

State Secretary there will be three Divisions: Planning and Research Division, which would assume the informational and advisory functions; Operational and Control Division, which would undertake the operational functions, and Personnel and Liaison Division, charged with internal administrative matters and general liaison with the Allied Control Authority and the German authorities. It is expected that the divisions would be subdivided according to groups of countries and industries, but this organization of it would be left to the recommendation or decision of the German authorities. In the field of foreign trade, at least for the present occupational period until Germany becomes self-supporting, a considerable degree of centralization of control is necessary and desirable.

While matters of policy should be taken up with the Land ministers of economics and their counterparts in the provinces, for technical routine matters the Export-Import Sections of the Land governments should be made the executive organs of the German Central Administrative Department for Export and Imports. They should carry out their functions under instructions from the

(Continued on page 15)



# YEAR AFTER VICTORY

America Desires Establishment of Just and Lasting Peace;  
Looks to Paris Conference for Realization of that Aim

**T**he United States marked Victory Day, as proclaimed by President Truman for 14 August, not with the dancing in the streets of year ago but by working as usual in office and shops and kitchens. Rejoicing of V-J Day has given way before a realization of the size of the task ahead and a dedication to that task — a dedication often shaped in the words of Abraham Lincoln: "That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."

The concrete, immediate task seems to the man in the street to center in the hall in Paris where representatives of Allied nations sweat out preliminaries for writing the peace. The American citizen draws encouragement from the fact that, for the first time in the history of such conferences, a full blaze of publicity is on the peace negotiations. The policy of "open covenants openly arrived at" carries with it assurance that the men at the conference tables will always keep their ears tuned to the force of world opinion.

## MANDATE TO TREATY-MAKERS

The man in the street feels he has given a definite mandate to his Paris representatives to work for a real and lasting peace, not just an interlude between wars. This mandate has been expressed clearly in public opinion polls, in interest in a world organization, in concern for small nations. A *New York Times* editorial expressed part of this thus:

"We are weary of wars and the moral obligation to intervene in wars. Our whole foreign policy is based on a will to avoid them, and if that could be assured without distant outposts, the average American would be delighted to abandon them and come

home."

In the first relief of victory it was this will to go home which was strong; men and women in the armed forces wanted to get back to their jobs, back to school, back to their own families. The will to get back to the climate of peace showed at first in pressure for release of wartime controls, in rapid dismantling of our great Army and Navy, in the rush to produce the goods of every day life.

## PRICE OF LASTING PEACE

Now the American citizen knows peace must be bought by understanding and work and patience as much as it had to be bought by battles; knows that the task of rebuilding a shattered world is as great as that of turning back a destructive force. Often inarticulate, he has a deep sense of the innate dignity of mankind and the dignity of small nations. He wants to see a world where this dignity can be maintained.

He did see a month ago, on the anniversary of his own Independence Day, the birth of the Philippine Republic, fulfillment of a promise made by his nation to a people under its jurisdiction, a promise made in peace and cemented in the fires of war. He has read the words of the Premier of Afghanistan:

"I am convinced that America's championship of the small nations guarantees my country's security against aggression."

He has watched the United Nations grow from a plan and dream at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington to reality in New York; has seen the Charter take a shape which recognized that dignity of man in which he believes. Yet he knows that charters, like his own Constitution, must be lived up to, must be



more than fine words on paper, must be translated into action year after year. He knows that this is not easy, for the path of his own nation's seeking of dignity for all men has not been easy.

Conscious of his responsibilities in a world drawn tightly together within the span of half a century, he feels that the President was truly the representative of his people when he said in his Victory Day proclamation:

"And I call upon people of the United

States to observe Victory Day as a day of solemn commemoration of the devotion of men and women by whose efforts that cause of justice, freedom, peace and international good-will shall be advanced with undimmed and unremitting efforts inspired by the valor of our heroes of the armed forces.

"Although victorious in arms, we must not relax our determination or diminish our efforts for attainment of the final goal — establishment of a just and lasting peace."

## CENTRAL GERMAN AGENCIES (Continued from page 13)

Berlin office. The Berlin office should also be entitled to issue certain directives for the composition and selection of their personnel. Regional liaison of the department may be useful at the main ports of entry and exit and certain centers of collection. Detailed proposals on the assignment of competences should be requested from German authorities.

### APPROVAL OF OFFICIALS

The State Secretary will be appointed by the Allied Control Authority. Other top officials would be subject to the approval of the Export-Import Bureau. It is estimated that the total staff initially required would approximate 350 employees.

No present plans have been formulated as to location of the headquarters, office space required, or technical equipment. This is a matter for further study. Such a study by specialists for all central departments together would be most productive.

The payroll of the German Central Administrative Department for Exports and Imports for a twelve-month period would probably amount to approximately RM 2,000,000. Installation and operating expenses for the same period are estimated to amount to approximately RM 1,250,000. These estimates were arrived at as follows: The budget of the former German Ministry of Economics (Reichswirtschaftsministerium)

for the year 1942 was studied. The functions performed by the Division for Foreign Trade of the Ministry, Division III, were compared to the functions of the prospective German Central Administrative Department for Exports and Imports. The functions covering foreign exchange of the Foreign Trade Division of the former German Ministry of Economy and a number of minor functions were eliminated as not pertaining to the field of competence of the prospective German Central Administrative Department for Exports and Imports. Certain minor functions such as liaison with the Allied Control Authority and liaison with the other German central administrative departments provided for in the Berlin Protocol were additionally taken into account. A general reduction in the volume of activity by at least one-half was allowed for.

### SOURCE OF EXPENDITURES

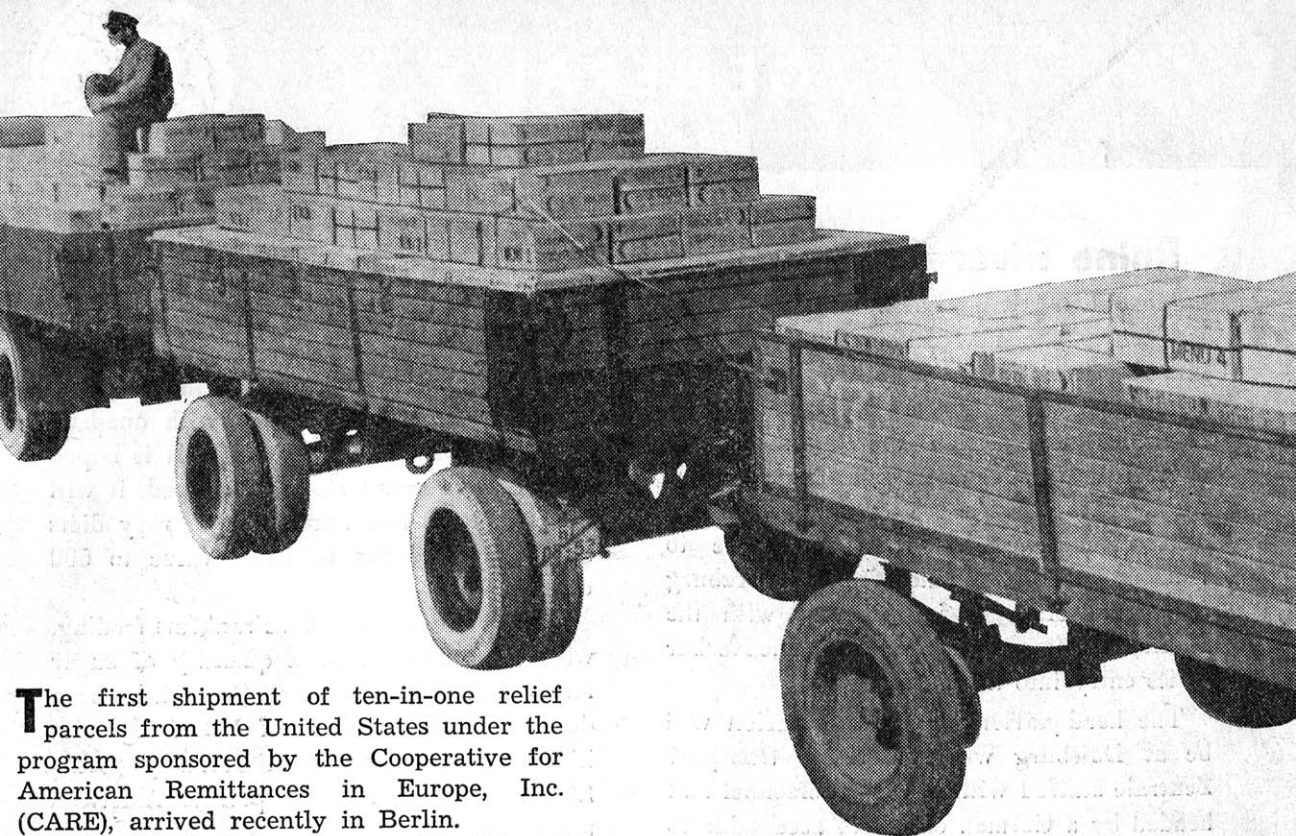
It is recommended that the expenses of the department be paid out of general revenues to be made available to the central departments. It is quite true that the Department for Foreign Trade could itself produce revenue, e. g., from licenses, but it is believed better to include this in the revenue accruing to the Central Cashier and not to earmark it for special use. No current assets available to the department are known.



# CARE Program







**T**he first shipment of ten-in-one relief parcels from the United States under the program sponsored by the Cooperative for American Remittances in Europe, Inc. (CARE), arrived recently in Berlin.

CARE has purchased approximately 3,000,000 surplus ten-in-one packages, each weighing 49 pounds, of which 30 pounds is food and the balance essential household items, for distribution in the US and British areas. Under its program an individual in the United States pays the sum of \$15 for delivery of a ten-in-one ration to a relative or friend in Germany.

(Above) Truckloads of ten-in-one rations arrive at the warehouse in Berlin for distribution; (Opposite page, left) Lewis M. Gable, CARE representative, hands a ten-in-one ration to Heinz Leitz; (Opposite page right) Leitz leaves the warehouse for his home in Berlin; (below) Leitz with members of his family examine the relief parcel.

Photos by Bowlds, PRO, OMGUS







## Rhine River Commission

More than 410 miles of waterways are now subject to the new Rhine Transportation Control Commission's authority, which has been established as a bipartite Anglo-American Commission to administer and control the flow of German traffic along the Rhine River and three of its tributaries. This control extends from Karlsruhe to Duisburg on the Rhine, from Wuerzburg along the Main to its juncture with the Rhine, and from Heilbronn along the Neckar to its entry into the Rhine.

The headquarters of the commission will be at Duisburg where a Rhine transport Zentrale staffed with German personnel and headed by a German executive acceptable to both powers, is located. The functions of the Zentrale include taking a census of craft in the joint Anglo-American pool, assessing traffic capacity of the pool fleet receiving traffic bids, agreeing on traffic programs, and reporting on freight rates. Cost of the Zentrale is borne by a minimum levy placed by the Control Commission on all freight carried by the combined fleet.

Although the French have been invited to join the Commission, a tripartite body has not yet been formed. In the absence of such an agreement, any interim operating arrangements made with the French zonal authorities will be made jointly by British and US officials.

## Child-Feeding Program

Sixty-five thousand German children in Greater Hesse are receiving three meals per week as a result of a new American relief program. Gifts of food supplies exported by private US Relief Agencies are providing 30,000 children in Frankfurt alone with the emergency nutritional first-aid needed to supplement their insufficient rations.

The program as set up in six cities of

Greater Hesse gives supplemental 480-calorie menus to school children between the ages of six and fourteen, most of whom are in the sixty-four schools of the Frankfurt area. The menus consist either of oatmeal, wheat meal, or wheat by-products with one-half liter of whole milk and sugar. It is hoped that if more bread flour is received, it will be possible to add hard rolls to vary diets and also raise the nutritive value to 500 calories.

All supplies used in the Frankfurt feeding, with the exception of a quantity of sugar received from the Eire Red Cross, have been donated by the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany (CRA-LOG), a coalition of 14 private American relief agencies.

## DP Marital Status

No law forbids the marriage of displaced persons from United Nations, or those assimilated to that status, to Germans in Germany, according to an announcement by the Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Division, OMGUS.

However, several United Nations have laws forbidding the marriage of their nationals to Germans, and therefore the marriage, while legal in Germany, would not be recognized by the nation of the displaced person.

The announcement continued that recently there have been reports that male displaced persons, trying to find better living conditions and to avoid family obligations, have deserted their German wives and their children by entering United Nations Displaced Persons Assembly Centers.

Under these circumstances, if one party of the marriage is eligible for United Nations Displaced Persons care and treatment, members of his immediate family may also apply for assistance under the provisions of paragraph 27, SHAEF Administrative Mem-



orandum No. 29, dated 16 April 1945. It is also proper under German law to institute legal proceedings to sue for support from the deserting husband or father.

## Four-Zone Unity Needed

Col. James R. Newman, OMG Director for Greater Hesse, disclosed that bi-monthly meetings with officials of Thuringia will start within the next three weeks in Weimar, capital of Thuringia. The meetings, which will be attended by MG and German economics officials, are designed to open the way for a free interchange of goods between the two Laender.

Colonel Newman and Dr. Karl A. Geiler, Minister President of Greater Hesse, have recently returned to Wiesbaden from a visit to Thuringia's military governor, Maj. Gen. Kolesnitschenko, and Minister President Rudolf Paul.

At a dinner in Weimar, Dr. Paul declared, "It is of the greatest importance that all four zones of Germany be economically unified." The speech, Colonel Newman disclosed, was well received by General Kolesnitschenko.

Dr. Geiler, said, "Our trip, undertaken with cultural as well as economic ends in view, had a very impressive result. While we spoke about the types of goods to be considered for exchange, one cardinal point marked the discussions of Colonel Newman, General Kolesnitschenko, Dr. Paul and myself — the urgent need for unifying all the four zones of Germany."

## Air Mail Service

Quadrupartite approval has been granted for the establishment of one-way air mail service from the United States and United Kingdom to Germany. Actual inauguration of this service is pending completion of negotiations for transportation and other necessary arrangements by the countries concerned.

The last air mail shipments from the United Kingdom arrived in Germany during August 1939, shortly prior to the beginning

of hostilities. Air mail from the US continued to reach Germany via Portugal and Spain until late in 1941.

The one-way parcel post service for gift relief parcels from the United States to the US Zone which became effective on 1 June has been extended to include the British Zone of Germany. This service does not apply to Berlin.

## Swabian Transfer Halted

Lack of housing facilities and extensive war damage have caused OMGUS to suspend temporarily further transfer of Swabians from Hungary to the US Zone. Approximately 200,000 are still waiting transfer from Hungary, and 120,000 have already been moved.

MG authorities and the Hungarian Government are negotiating an arrangement to assure all Swabian expellees minimum essentials until they are resettled. The transfer of Germans from neighboring countries is in accordance with an agreement reached at the Potsdam conference, but at present the US Zone is unable to maintain the standards necessary to receive and care for such large numbers.

## British Zone Activities

A supplementary ration card, equivalent to 200 calories daily, is being furnished during the 92nd ration period to all consumers over six years of age in specified towns of the British Zone to make up for the lack of fresh vegetables and fruits which are available to those living in the country and in small country towns. The card allows each holder for the period, bread or naehrmittel equivalent to 1,600 grams; fats, 140 grams; and meat, 400 grams. This will permit the normal consumer qualifying for the extra ration, to receive rationed food amounting to 1,337 calories.

More than 13,500 tons of grain were gathered during the first weeks of the current harvest in the British Zone. This was considerably more than had been predicted.

Rudolf Blomberg, heir to a large Wuppertal textile firm, was sentenced to three



months imprisonment at Duesseldorf for illegally exporting approximately \$40,000 worth of silk goods to Holland. Blomberg pleaded guilty, claiming he sought to build up credits outside Germany. The goods were discovered in a border check of a relief agency truck.

A home for the rehabilitation of undernourished children was opened at Kiel under an arrangement by British MG, a Salvation Army relief team and German public health officials. Surplus food from British unit messes will provide daily rations of 3,000 calories for each of 100 children during four-week stays at the home.

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## Flour from Chestnuts

Horse-chestnuts, or buckeyes as they are known in some parts of the United States, are the source of hours of pleasure for many American youths in the fall for hollowing out into imitation pipes, or stringing into necklaces, or simply hoarding. But to the Germans they are considered a source of additional food for the already meager family larder.

With the approaching of chestnut-picking time, two Berlin newspapers recently published articles on the necessity of gathering as many as possible.

The French-licensed **Kurier** advised everyone to help in the next five weeks in collecting the chestnuts, as they can supply the Berliners with flour and fats. Recently, the paper added, an efficient method has been devised to debitter the chestnut.

Two or three hundred collecting offices will be set up throughout the city, announced the **Kurier**, adding that as a reward for every 100 kilos of chestnuts turned in, a bonus of ten marks and a certificate good for six pounds of chestnut flour will be given.

The US-licensed **Tagesspiegel** said available technical facilities enable the production of 30 kilo of flour from 100 kilos of chestnuts. Pointing out that Berlin has more chestnut trees than any other German city, the paper said its 70,000 trees can supply

about 3,500 tons of chestnuts which will serve as raw material for the manufacture of food and medicine.

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## Heads MG Court

Herbert B. Gerhart, chief of the German Courts Section of the Legal Division, was appointed presiding Judge of the Military Government Court for Civil Actions in Stuttgart. The jurisdiction of this Court, established under MG Ordinance No. 6, is limited to civil actions in which one of the parties is a national of the United Nations, for damages arising out of the operation of motor vehicles not owned by the US Government in the US Zone of Germany, US Sector of Berlin and the Bremen Enclave.

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## Appeal to Youth

An appeal to the youth of Germany to participate in the reconstruction of their shattered country was made by John Hynd, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, at the opening of the new Neuss Bridge over the Rhine at Duesseldorf.

Asserting the successful creation of a new Germany largely depended on the youth of Germany, Mr. Hynd said, "You who were little more than children in 1933, who were misled and betrayed in your youthful enthusiasm, let your idealism be turned towards the reconstruction of your country and your eyes turned towards the wide world. Not in lust for domination but in domination in friendship and understanding you must take over the main part of the reconstruction through your trade unions, your political parties, co-operatives and other democratic organizations."

More food was urgently needed, continued Mr. Hynd, as the food crisis was continuing in vast areas of the country. From the meagre resources of Great Britain and from the granaries of America, Canada and Australia, supplies had been rushed to the threatened areas of the world, including Germany.



# ZONE NEWS BRIEFS

The Bavarian Regierungsbezirk, which was formerly known as Mainfranken, has been redesignated Unterfranken.

A monthly school publication "Diogenes" made its initial appearance early this month at the University of Heidelberg. Forty-eight pages of fine print carried news of other German universities, art criticism, essays on literary and political subjects and book reviews.

A Uniform franking machine impression for use by the German mail system throughout the US, British and Soviet Zones has been given final quadripartite approval. A similar impression, awaiting final quadripartite action, has been selected for the French Zone.

## PAINTINGS RETURNED TO AUSTRIA

Two Rembrandt portraits and other pictures belonging to the Austrian Rothschild family were included with 345 other paintings returned to Austria in the custody of USFA. A portrait of Luther by Cranach and "Prometheus" by Rubens were returned to the Netherlands. Eight carloads of archives stolen by the Nazis from scientific institutes and libraries were returned to the Soviet Union.

For the maintenance of telephone lines in the US Zone, 500 repeater tubes have been released from US Army stocks for German civilian use.

Two thousand tons of ammunition are being moved to Allendorf for salvage of needed chemicals. Forty tons of smokeless powder from captured enemy materials returned from France were also released for this program.

To allow for local variations in the amount of available electricity, the Economic Directorate of the Allied Control Authority has agreed that rationing of electricity will be under the jurisdiction of each zone commander.

Four hundred tons of clover seed and 400

tons of alfalfa seed have arrived from France for next year's crop.

The Bread ration for normal consumers in the US Zone for the 92nd ration period beginning 19 August was increased by about one-third to offset decreases in fat, skim milk and potato rations. Larger quantities of cereals and corn are provided.

## COAL ALLOCATIONS

August coal allocations for all areas will be carried over into September. It is planned that coal allocations for occupation troops requirements, railroads and ports, iron and steel plants, fishing fleet operations and sugar beet processing will be completely delivered. If allocations are not met, coal will be withheld from other consumers to the extent necessary to meet this program.

Representatives of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency have been granted permission to inspect equipment and records of plants in the US Zone approved by the Coordinating Committee for reparations.

Membership in recognized trade unions in the US Zone, exclusive of Berlin and Bremen, increased by 40,000 during July, to a total of 791,000 on 1 August.

## WORKS COUNCIL ELECTIONS

The first elections of works councils in factories and offices in the US Zone took place last week in Greater Hesse in accordance with Control Council Law No. 22. All trade unions agreed in advance that political party affiliations of candidates were not to appear on the ballots, nor were political parties to present their own lists.

A "Kinderfest," sponsored by the 10th Constabulary Regiment in Wuerttemberg-Baden Sunday 11 August, was attended by approximately 13,000 youth from Stuttgart and more than 300 adults. The youth were served 7,000 liters of milk, 30,000 doughnuts and 6,000 candy bars, all contributed by welfare agencies and the Constabulary unit.





## EDITORIALS IN LICENSED PRESS VIEW PROCEEDINGS AT NUREMBERG

The consistently strong interest in the Nuremberg trials was increased in the licensed newspapers in the US Zone with the calling of new important witnesses against the National Socialist organizations under indictment, according to the analysis of the press by the Office of Information Control, OMGUS, for the week of 4—11 August.

The **Frankfurter Rundschau** in a lead editorial said, "For the first time in the modern history of mankind not only the millions of war victims must suffer, but this time their responsible leaders, the war provocateurs, seized in the act of their injustice, are caught in the meshes of the law. And that is progress for the peoples as well as for the civilization arising with the peace. It cannot be over-estimated. For we have no doubt that the Goerings, Schachts and whoever else may be named, would have considered their murderous policy and war leadership more carefully if they had had their own end before their eyes."

The **Frankenpost** (Hof), in an editorial entitled "The Right of the Subordinate," declared, "Again the guilty try to hide behind 'Orders from Above' . . . The justification of the Nuremberg Trials . . . is that it is once and for all establishing the right of the subordinate to oppose and to strike against injustice even when commanded, against forced cooperation in sin and disgrace."

\* \* \*

The Peace Conference in Paris was the dominant theme in the press in the US Zone during the week. News coverage was thorough and well balanced, and the descriptions of disagreements in conference discussions were mostly confined to the matter-of-fact DANA account.

Typical of the majority of editorial com-

ment was the lead article in the **Badische Neueste Nachrichten** (Karlsruhe). It said in part: "The Conference will bring the world, however its results turn out in detail, a little further along the road to peace. But that a real pacification of Europe will be attained must be doubted, since the peace cannot rest alone on purely political foundations but must be based on economic grounds. And to assure this latter goal will not be possible so long as the German problem remains unsolved. The situation would be clear and simple, if one of the points of the Paris agenda were 'Peace Treaty with Germany.' Germany is the invisible guest at the conference."

\* \* \*

In a discussion of the draft of the press law in the US Zone, the **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) said, "The new press law . . . will undoubtedly afford much occasion for discussion. Its final form will shape the fate of the future press and is a necessity for the formation of our democratic state. The press should not and does not wish to be unconfined, but it must also not be confined in its duty to find the truth and be an independent and incorruptible mirror of the times."

The speech of the Deputy Military Governor to the 11th Laenderrat conference in Stuttgart was highlighted in the press throughout the Zone. His statements on economic unity and the amnesty for youth were stressed. A majority of the newspapers played up the comment on the role of the free press, the calling by the Deputy Military Governor of a press conference "as usual."

\* \* \*

The press campaign against rumor-mongers intensified, and was usually tied to the food



question and American imports. A lengthy satirical article in the **Frankenpost** said in part: "To get people to spread rumors is as difficult as persuading a monkey to accept a banana — namely, not at all . . . Every rumor spreads with the speed of wind. By its very speed you can recognize a rumor as such . . . Customers of Fact do not multiply at all . . . The masses boycott the truth instinctively. They feel on the other hand a constant vague longing for nonsense. The hot passion of the German for sloppy thinking made Hitlerism possible. Today, it fosters the rumor-factories."

## Berlin Food Supply

In its own report, the US licensed **Tagesspiegel** in Berlin quoted foodstuff figures released by the Food and Agriculture Section, OMGBD, citing the fact that 138,663 tons of potatoes have been imported into Berlin, two-thirds of it from the United States. The report also observed that the United States has sent 3,066 tons of canned vegetables, 849 tons of fruit juices and 371 tons of canned and dried fruits from America.

In accordance with recent Allied Kommandatura decision, plans are now being made to import fresh vegetables directly from the American Zone to Berlin, "despite the fact that before the war only one-half of one percent of Berlin's vegetables came from the US Zone," continued the report.

In concluding the dispatch cited Magistrat figures which point out that about 50 percent of the fresh vegetables for Berlin in 1938 came from areas now occupied by the Soviet, 22 percent from Holstein, three percent from the Rhineland in the British Zone, and 25 percent from foreign nations.

\* \* \*

The **Telegraf**, published in the British Sector of Berlin, printed articles which pointed up the British food contributions to the city and compared them to the recent Soviet vegetable figures in the Soviet-sponsored press.

The **Telegraf** first observed that it has recently been revealed that the Soviet Zone and

Sector have produced for distribution all over Berlin 20,586 tons of vegetables in 1946. The paper then observed that British authorities have also imported and distributed various kinds of food all over the city.

"It is interesting to compare the efforts of both groups in reference to calories," declared the **Telegraf**, thereupon pointing out that the supplies from the Soviets amounted to 3,088 million calories, while the British supplies amounted to 4,601 million calories.

"This shows that the supplies of the British authorities exceed those of the Soviets by 1,513 million calories," declared the paper. "One must also remember that a great part of these supplies come from England and have been transported to Germany over hundreds of kilometres."

## Totalitarian Issue

Referring to a recent **Tagesspiegel** charge that the Berlin Magistrat is totalitarian, the **Neues Deutschland**, organ of the Social Unity Party, declared the Magistrat has been responsible for the achievements of the city since the collapse.

The **Neues Deutschland** said the Magistrat's annual report will be announced shortly with an explanation for the alleged over-abundance of Magistrat power and personnel. The paper also said all former Reich and state authorities had to be taken over by the Magistrat, and, in reality, the administrative apparatus for the city is smaller than formerly.

In attempting to disprove the **Tagesspiegel** assertions that work is done behind closed doors and people are presented with completed deeds, the paper stated that in various Berlin districts there are so called preliminary district assemblies in which the political parties and the population are given the chance to check the community policy of their district. In other districts the mayor holds open office hours when people may contact him, while in some districts suggestion boxes are available. The paper further pointed out that every day the Magistrat supplies the press with information.





## MARSHALL-STUART STATEMENT SEEN AS APPEAL FOR CHINA COMPROMISE

US newspaper editorials, discussing the effects of a joint statement by General Marshall and US Ambassador to China John Leighton Stuart, generally agreed the purpose of the statement was to present stark facts concerning the situation in China in the hope of evoking positive action by Chinese negotiators toward a settlement of the grave problem. They expressed the belief that General Marshall will continue the task given him by the President to help bring about a unified and strong China.

The **New York Times** said: "No bleaker prospect for China could be outlined than that presented by the Marshall-Stuart joint statement that they have found it impossible to bring about a peaceful settlement in the civil war there. That half a billion people should be plunged into a fratricidal conflict against their will and at the cost of complete economic collapse because the leaders of two opposing forces refuse to accept a common formula for local government and military merger must seem utterly fantastic to men of good will everywhere . . .

"Perhaps peace is impossible in that strife-torn nation, martyred now for almost nine years . . . but there may still be hope that the sheer pessimism of the American negotiators and the stark realities they foresee will now evoke sufficient responsibility in Chinese party leadership to avoid final catastrophe. Perhaps the mournful voice of the Chinese people, yearning passionately for peace, may somehow yet penetrate the stubborn walls of Yenan and Nanking."

The **New York Herald Tribune** said: "Although Marshall and Stuart declare that

settlement of China's spreading civil war seems impossible, they do not indicate that they intend to discontinue their efforts as mediators. It thus appears that their use of the word 'impossible' was designed to bring pressure on rival Chinese negotiators by stressing the imminence of disaster. But it should not be thought that they overstated the gravity of the situation . . .

"As long as any possibility of peace remains, of course, the United States should do everything possible to try to prevent a catastrophe . . . Liberals in the Kuomintang party, increasingly distrustful of Communists . . . are no longer such firm advocates of peace as they were earlier. They have been driven toward the right by excesses of the Communists, just as many liberals outside the party have been driven toward the left by excesses of the reactionaries."

The **Philadelphia Inquirer's** editorial said: "Half a billion people in China, as declared in the Marshall-Stuart manifest to be practically unanimous in their desire for peace, face only national destruction and chaos if the conflict fully engulfs them. The United States cannot afford to have civil war in China. Peace-seeking nations of the world cannot afford it . . .

"The seeming hopelessness of the Marshall-Stuart declaration certainly demands immediate and utmost efforts of Mr. Truman himself to retrieve the situation and, failing that, a call upon the United Nations to deal with a conflagration that gravely imperils world peace."

The **Washington Post**: "The despair of uniting China which runs through the Marshall-Stuart statement may be to a certain



extent simulated. Maybe the signatories were anxious to put before China the gravity of the situation in hope of galvanizing support for their mediatory efforts... The job of working through the Nanking government for unification is a Russian as well as American responsibility.

"The commitment is contained in the Sino-Soviet pact of August, 1945; it pledges Moscow to render China moral support and assistance with military equipment and other material resources, this support and assistance to be given fully to the national government as the central government of China.

"Perhaps conditions have changed since the pact was signed. Very well. Let Moscow and Washington get together on the new arrangement. Better still, let Moscow be asked to join with this government in a demand upon Chiang Kai-Shek to take new steps in prevention of conflict.... A joint demarche on these matters might yet hold China back from the brink of official war...."

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## Paris Conference

Renewed emphasis was placed by the American press on the efforts of the small nations at the Paris Peace Conference to break the Big Four voting power. Americans, though sympathetic with Byrnes' reasons for initially supporting the two-thirds rule, traditionally favor the underdog and like the spunk shown by Evatt, Spaak, and others in opposing Big Power domination.

Editorials pictured the basic issue as the need for marshalling "world opinion" or "moral force" or the "conscience of mankind," as a factor mitigating the naked play of power. However, some observers defend the two-thirds rule on "realistic" grounds as a virtual necessity in view of the division of interests represented at Paris. Max Lerner of the **Mutual Broadcasting System** discounts the issue and would have the small powers take their "militant stand" on more important questions of economic se-

curity, internal political freedom in all countries and international control of the atom bomb.

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## Peace is a Goal

The **Philadelphia Inquirer** commented, "Perhaps we were premature in celebrating the advent (of peace) a year ago. Perhaps what we had then was not the substance of peace, but only a fragile promise of it, still to be attained.

"A disillusioned world is only beginning to learn — the hard way — that peace is not made permanent by the defeat of one enemy, or by the termination of one war, and it must be struggled for even more arduously."

Similarly **The New York Herald Tribune** said: "For all the disillusion brought by the first year since guns and bombs fell silent, there have been some solid and hopeful achievements as well. Although the physical and moral ravages of this struggle were vastly greater than those of the first world war, there has been less chaos and confusion in the effort to meet them. In all western and northern Europe and in the United States liberal democracy has shown much deeper, stronger vitality than could reasonably have been expected; in vast areas under Russian domination there has been an order and reconstructive energy which.... supply a better basis for new settlements....

"Ultimate solutions will differ from the dreams of the fighting years; they will be less perfect, more difficult than men had hoped.... but a year after war's end there is no reason to believe that solutions are unattainable; still less to doubt the value of the immense sacrifice."

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## UNRRA Needs Successor

Representative US newspaper editorials commenting upon the reaffirmation at the Geneva meeting of the UNRRA council that UNRRA will go out of existence in Europe at the end of this year and in China on 31 March 1947, generally concluded that



UNRRA's unfinished work must be taken over by agencies of United Nations. Reviewing UNRRA's past accomplishments and shortcomings, the editorials said the work done by that agency was a vital one and, in the main, performed creditably.

The **New York Sun** said: "(UNRRA) undertook a task that no organization could hope to perform perfectly under the best conditions, and operated in a period of much international friction. Cost in terms of dollars can never provide a fair measurement of its humanitarian efforts and accomplishments."

**Pittsburg Post-Gazette:** "While UNRRA has its faults, it also has its virtues. It has been estimated that its supplies have saved the lives of millions of people in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland and China. Nor is the need for relief over. People of some invaded countries, regardless of governmental abuse, will still need help.

"It may be that countries still in need will be asked to pay for relief. But whether or

not they pay, provision must be made within the next four months to carry on the functions of UNRRA to a limited extent. It seems a logical task for agencies of United Nations."

**St. Louis Globe-Democrat:** "UNRRA was never intended to be a permanent agency. Its functions was to take over responsibility for immediate relief of war sufferers after the war until permanent international agencies could be organized. This fact was recognized by representatives of the United States, Britain and Canada....

"Instead of continuing UNRRA or organizing a new agency, the three countries, which have furnished 93 percent of UNRRA's funds, have proposed that a world bank take over UNRRA's rehabilitation functions; that health activities be assumed by the new world health organization; that an international refuge agency be created, and that relief be placed on national basis."

## EMPLOYEE RELATIONS *(Continued from page 10)*

ative, harmonious and understanding relationships with their employees.

Employee relations counselors stress preventive measures as much as possible. Alert and discerning counselors gradually arrive at an understanding of work conditions and living conditions which serve as the basis for formulating procedures designed to prevent little grievances from becoming big problems.

When employees need an outlet for personal tensions, job grievances and other problems of a highly confidential nature, the OMGUS employee relations staff can be relied upon to keep the matter in strictest confidence.

This "trouble-shooting" section of the personnel Division was recently set up by the Commanding General of OMGUS, and its activities in Berlin have been broadened to provide every type of labor relations and personnel counsel.

It is the hope of Col. J. T. Duke, Chief of Personnel, to have competent employee

relations personnel available to OMGUS employees throughout the entire US Zone of Occupation. Where it is not feasible to have a full-time counselor because of small isolated MG units, a qualified person will be designated to provide employee relations services on a part-time basis.

"We are gradually knocking off the remaining rough edges in our OMGUS organization," Colonel Duke said, "and we believe that we are making working conditions and living conditions more satisfactory for our employees every day."

What about the fellow who wanted to marry that girl in Albany, New York, by telephone?

It can't be done. Not in New York. But the employee relations counselor found a way out. Proxy marriages are permitted in Florida. So all the girl in Albany will have to do now to marry her fiance in Berlin is take a trip to Miami. Relatively simple, isn't it, when you know the answer?



# THEY'RE LISTENING



# SUGGEST and WIN

**OMGUS EMPLOYEE SUGGESTIONS and AWARDS PROGRAM**

*This is a part of the USFET 'THINK and WIN' Project*

*Jimmy Lawrence*



# STATION LIST

## MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

### UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

### LOCATION

### DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

**THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney**

### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for  
Germany, US

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay,  
Deputy Military Governor  
Maj Gen C L Adcock,  
Asst Deputy Mil Governor

### LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for  
Württemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)  
Hq & Sv Co

Stuttgart  
Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson  
1st Lt J P Clifford

### Stuttgart Area

\*SK Stuttgart  
\*LK Böblingen  
\*LK Esslingen  
\*LK Ludwigsburg  
\*LK Waiblingen  
\*LK Backnang  
\*LK Leonberg  
\*LK Nürtingen  
\*LK Vaihingen

Stuttgart  
Böblingen  
Esslingen  
Ludwigsburg  
Waiblingen  
Backnang  
Leonberg  
Nürtingen  
Vaihingen

Lt Col C L Jackson  
Capt M P Ernst  
Capt N Semaschko, Jr  
Maj R A Morgen  
Capt J B Cress  
Capt R Forrest  
Capt W J Vallaza  
Capt P F Sullivan  
1st Lt U S Aiello

### Mannheim Area

\*SK Mannheim  
\*SK/LK Heidelberg  
\*LK Buchen  
\*LK Mosbach  
\*LK Tauberbischofsheim  
\*LK Sinsheim

Mannheim  
Heidelberg  
Buchen  
Mosbach  
Tauberbischofsheim  
Sinsheim

Maj M L Hoover  
Lt Col W T Burt  
1st Lt C H Wright  
Capt I D Claxton  
Capt N W Barber  
Capt K R Plessner

### Karlsruhe Area

\*SK/LK Karlsruhe  
\*SK/LK Pforzheim  
\*LK Bruchsal

Karlsruhe  
Pforzheim  
Bruchsal

Maj W T Neel  
Maj R H Stimson  
1st Lt L. L. Goldman

### Heilbronn Area

\*LK Heilbronn  
\*LK Crailsheim  
\*LK Schw. Hall  
\*LK Kuenzelsau  
\*LK Mergentheim  
\*LK Oehringen

Heilbronn  
Crailsheim  
Schw. Hall  
Kuenzelsau  
Mergentheim  
Oehringen

Maj M W Terry  
1st Lt R E Alley  
Capt C S Keena  
Capt C E McGaffey  
Capt B V Bloom  
1st Lt M Korsun

\* Liaison and Security



## Ulm Area

\*LK Ulm  
\*LK Aalen  
\*LK Schw. Gmuend  
\*LK Goeppingen  
\*LK Heidenheim

Ulm  
Aalen  
Schw. Gmuend  
Goeppingen  
Heidenheim

Lt Col A G Spitz  
Capt R H Nation  
Maj R Lascoe  
Capt R Kennedy  
Capt R N Tharp

## LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov  
for Greater Hesse

Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

## 2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 633)

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)  
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)  
Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)  
US Ln Det (Ruhr)  
US Ln Det (Saar)

Wiesbaden  
Wiesbaden  
Oberursel

Lt Col S S Graham  
Capt H E York  
Capt B A Sturdevan  
Capt R Gutzwiller

\*SK Frankfurt  
\*SK Wiesbaden  
\*LK Wetzlar  
\*LK Dill  
\*LK Gelnhausen  
\*LK Biedenkopf  
\*SK/LK Hanau  
\*LK Oberlahn  
\*LK Limburg  
\*LK Maintaunus  
\*LK Rheingau  
\*LK Obertaunus  
\*LK Usingen  
\*LK Untertaunus  
\*LK Schluechtern

Frankfurt  
Wiesbaden  
Wetzlar  
Dillenburg  
Gelnhausen  
Biedenkopf  
Hanau  
Weilburg  
Limburg  
Hofheim  
Rüdesheim  
Bad Homburg  
Usingen  
Bad Schwalbach  
Schluechtern

Maj G C Sola  
Maj M E Chotas  
Capt M S Clark  
Capt E G Stolper  
Capt J G Bennas  
Capt T E Fairloth  
Maj E J Emerick  
Capt A G Volz  
Capt P H Olsen  
Maj J C Nelson  
Capt W F Hintz  
Capt L F Jones  
Capt R F Gibney  
Capt T W Harris  
Capt E M Jacobson

\*SK/LK Kassel  
\*LK Melsungen  
\*LK Fritzlar-Homburg  
\*LK Ziegenhain  
\*SK/LK Marburg  
\*SK/LK Fulda  
\*LK Hünfeld  
\*LK Waldeck  
\*LK Frankenberg  
\*LK Eschwege  
\*LK Witzenhausen  
\*LK Hersfeld  
\*LK Rotenburg  
\*LK Hofgeismar  
\*LK Wolfhagen

Kassel  
Melsungen  
Fritzlar  
Ziegenhain  
Marburg  
Fulda  
Hünfeld  
Korbach  
Frankenberg  
Eschwege  
Witzenhausen  
Hersfeld  
Rotenburg  
Hofgeismar  
Wolfhagen

Lt Col W R Swarm  
Maj W C Gipple  
Capt G D Fexy  
Capt R B Elwell  
Lt Col C Reed  
Lt Col H R Cress  
Capt E T Tedick  
Capt D W Shea  
Maj L S Williams  
Maj G P Moore  
Capt A Quam  
Maj M Baymor  
Capt G W Davis  
Capt L R Allen  
Capt H A Karas

\*SK/LK Darmstadt  
\*LK Gross-Gerau  
\*SK/LK Offenbach  
\*LK Bergstrasse  
\*LK Erbach  
\*LK Büdingen

Darmstadt  
Gross-Gerau  
Offenbach  
Heppenheim  
Erbach  
Büdingen

Maj W R Sheehan  
Capt G E Schmoeker  
Maj R A Gish  
Lt Col J C Rose  
Capt R O Didlo  
Maj D M Easterday

\* Liaison and Security



## LAND GREATER HESSE (Cont'd)

\*LK Dieburg  
\*LK Friedberg  
\*SK/LK Giessen  
\*LK Lauterbach  
\*LK Alsfeld

Dieburg  
Friedberg  
Giessen  
Lauterbach  
Alsfeld

Capt J S Chapin  
Capt C S Parshall  
Maj C F Russe  
Capt J T Hughes  
Capt H B Miller

## LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov  
for Bavaria

Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3rd Mil Gov Regt  
(APO 170)

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt  
Hq Company  
Sv Company

Munich  
Munich  
Munich

Col C C Morgan  
Capt Willard Seale  
Maj Dunn

## Regierungsbezirk Unterfranken

Co A  
\*SK/LK Wurzburg  
\*SK/LK Aschaffenburg  
\*SK/LK Schweinfurt  
\*LK Kissingen  
\*LK Kitzingen  
\*LK Alzenau  
\*LK Bruckenaue  
\*LK Ebern  
\*LK Gemunden  
\*LK Gerolzhofen  
\*LK Hammelburg  
\*LK Hassfurt  
\*LK Hofheim  
\*LK Karlstadt  
\*LK Konigshofen  
\*LK Lohr  
\*LK Markt Heidelfeld  
\*LK Mellrichstadt  
\*LK Miltenberg  
\*LK Neustadt a. d. Salle  
\*LK Obernburg  
\*LK Ochsenfurt

Wurzburg  
Wurzburg  
Aschaffenburg  
Schweinfurt  
Bad Kissingen  
Kitzingen  
Alzenau  
Bruckenaue  
Ebern  
Gemunden  
Gerolzhofen  
Hammelburg  
Hassfurt  
Hofheim  
Karlstadt  
Konigshofen  
Lohr  
Markt Heidelfeld  
Mellrichstadt  
Miltenberg  
Neustadt a. d. Salle  
Obernburg  
Ochsenfurt

Lt Col M E Henderson  
Maj M B Voorhees  
Lt Col M C Crouse  
Maj G M Marsh  
Maj R W Kernidi  
Maj E H Emry  
Capt A T Neumann  
Capt A G Grodzinski  
Capt G E Brock  
Maj J S Sullivan  
Capt W W James  
Capt K L Ellis  
Capt R E Hellmig  
Capt F L Beelby  
Maj J E Breland  
Capt C Boden  
Capt E E Kelly  
Capt T F Griffin  
1st Lt L K Owens  
Capt J L Hinkel  
Maj H P Clark  
Capt M B Jaeger  
Capt I A Lowell

## Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

Co B  
\*SK/LK Nurnberg  
\*SK/LK Bamberg  
\*SK/LK Bayreuth  
\*SK/LK Erlangen  
\*SK/LK Neustadt-Coburg  
\*LK Kronach  
\*SK/LK Hof  
\*SK/LK Ansbach  
\*SK/LK Furth  
\*LK Lichtenfels  
\*LK Ebermannstadt  
\*LK Hochsfadt a. d. Aisch  
\*SK/LK Kulmbach  
\*LK Pegnitz  
\*LK Munchberg

Ansbach  
Nurnberg  
Bamberg  
Bayreuth  
Erlangen  
Neustadt  
Kronach  
Hof  
Ansbach  
Furth  
Lichtenfels  
Ebermannstadt  
Hochstadt a. d. Aisch  
Kulmbach  
Pegnitz  
Munchberg

Col E M Haight  
Lt Col A T Callicot  
Lt Col J R Case  
Lt Col S M Guild  
Lt Col F Robie  
Maj S Klein  
Maj H T Lund  
Maj H L Woodall  
Lt Col W R Whitaker  
Maj A C Abbott  
Maj F W Crimp  
Maj R T Boyer  
Capt C E Palmer  
Maj H C Kauffman  
Capt M G Stamatis  
Maj R C Anderson

\* Liaison and Security



## Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

*LK Rehau	Rehau	Capt L De Ford
*LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Maj H W Zurn
*LK Dinkelsbühl	Dinkelsbühl	Capt W W Russel
*LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt R J Towle
*LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt B A Morgan
*LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	Capt D S Stroup
*LK Hilpoltstein	Hilpoltstein	Capt R E Peters
*LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	Lt Col J C Barnet
*LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*LK Uffenheim	Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*LK Lauf	Lauf	Capt J J Carr
*LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultzen
*LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	1Lt L W Dilzard

## Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	Col Hastings
*SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Capt J W Boffert
*SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald	Weiden	Maj Ganer
*SK/LK Passau	Passau	Maj H L Snapp
*SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Capt Boyd
*SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
*SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Capt G L Miller
*LK Cham	Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj Carlson
*LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	Capt D S Field
*LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt R O Woodward
*LK Deggenhof	Deggenhof	Maj H A Hardt
*LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Capt M Glossip
*LK Grafenau	Grafenau	Capt R M McWhorter
*LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Lt Col C McNackin
*LK Landau a. d. Isar	Landau a. d. Isar	Capt T O Rose
*LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N Ugland
*LK Regen	Zweisel	Lt Col G H Foster
*LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Lt Col Nichols
*LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	Maj H P Clark
*LK Wolfstein	Freyung	Capt M J Jarvis
*LK Kemnath	Kemnath	Maj D L O'Roark
*LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Maj Fhakel Ford
*LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Maj S Mulholland
*LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	Maj Corbin
*LK Vohenstrauß	Vohenstrauß	Capt F Traynham
*LK Roding	Roding	Maj L P Rhodes
*LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Maj Hichcock
*LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter
*LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Neumarkt	1st Lt R Daniel
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Maj T R Coykendall
*LK Bogen	Bogen	Maj J F Staudinger
*LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Maj Robertson
*LK Griesbach	Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*LK Kotzting	Kotzting	Maj J J Maher
*LK Mainburg	Mainburg	Lt Col J R Hector
*LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbit
*LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	Maj R E Levy
*LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Maj J F Rey
*LK Wegscheid	Wegscheid	1st Lt K J Miller

\* Liaison and Security



**Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern**

Co E  
\*SK/LK Munich  
\*SK/LK Freising  
\*LK Miesbach  
\*LK Traunstein  
\*LK Altoetting  
\*SK/LK Rosenheim  
\*LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen  
\*SK/LK Ingolstadt  
\*LK Erding  
\*LK Laufen  
\*LK Muhlendorf  
\*LK Wasserburg  
\*LK Toelz  
\*LK Aibling  
\*LK Fuerstenfeldbruck  
\*LK Landsberg  
\*LK Pfaffenhofen  
\*LK Starnberg  
\*LK Weilheim  
\*LK Wolfratshausen  
\*LK Berchtesgaden  
\*LK Ebersberg  
\*LK Aichach  
\*LK Schrobenhausen  
\*LK Dachau  
\*LK Schongau

Munich  
Munich  
Freising  
Miesbach  
Traunstein  
Altoetting  
Rosenheim  
Partenkirchen  
Ingolstadt  
Erding  
Laufen  
Muhlendorf  
Wasserburg  
Bad Toelz  
Bad Aibling  
Fuerstenfeldbruck  
Landsberg  
Pfaffenhofen  
Starnberg  
Weilheim  
Wolfratshausen  
Berchtesgaden  
Ebersberg  
Aichach  
Schrobenhausen  
Dachau  
Schongau

Lt Col R J Philpott  
Lt Col E Keller  
Lt Col H E Blakeley  
Capt W A Lovett  
Capt V L Thom  
Capt C A Larimer  
Capt R H Necel  
Maj M W Nitz  
Lt Col J H Kelly  
Maj C A Brown  
Capt N W Borring  
Capt W M Forsy  
Capt D Root  
Capt W N Dickerson  
Maj E J H Newmeyer  
1st Lt C C Boatwright  
Maj C A Rein  
Capt O M Cole  
Maj C E Carlsen  
Capt M J Groves  
Maj P L Steers Jr  
Maj M Mawrence  
Capt E J Pennetto  
Maj L R Day  
Capt H J Bierman  
Maj A G Snow  
Capt C S Garber

**Regierungsbezirk Schwaben**

Co G  
\*SK/LK Augsburg  
\*LK Dillingen  
\*LK Neu Ulm  
\*LK Sonthofen  
\*SK/LK Kempten  
\*LK Donauwörth  
\*LK Gunzburg  
\*LK Markt Oberdorf  
\*LK Memmingen  
\*LK Mindelheim  
\*LK Neuberg  
\*LK Nordlingen  
\*LK Fussen  
\*LK Krumbach  
\*LK Illertissen  
\*LK Kaufbeuren  
\*LK Wertingen  
\*LK Friedberg  
\*LK Schwabmünchen

Augsburg  
Augsburg  
Dillingen  
Weissenhorn  
Sonthofen  
Kempten  
Donauwörth  
Gunzburg  
Markt Oberdorf  
Memmingen  
Mindelheim  
Neuberg  
Nordlingen  
Fussen  
Krumbach  
Illertissen  
Kaufbeuren  
Wertingen  
Friedberg  
Schwabmünchen

Lt Col C M Avery  
Lt Col R A Norton  
Maj R J Paul  
Capt J A Morris  
Maj J E Rhea  
Maj R A Wagner  
Capt M G Kruglinski  
1st Lt E A Eaton  
1st Lt H V Worthington  
1st Lt M W Tlepfer  
Capt L A Proger  
Capt W F Bradley  
Capt C L Hopkins  
Capt J N Urtes  
Capt F W Guzak  
Capt J O Renalds  
Maj A E Elliot  
Lt P F Moskowitz  
Capt D J Moran  
Capt J W Kenne

**US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT  
(APO 755)**

Office of Mil Gov for  
US Sector Berlin District

Berlin

Col F L Howley

**BREMEN ENCLAVE  
(APO 751)**

Office of Mil Gov for  
Bremen Enclave (US)  
Wesermünde Detachment

Bremen  
Wesermünde

Col B C Welker  
Lt Col L S Diggs

\* Liaison and Security